



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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## THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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(John Taylor) not paid, to receive attention.

### NOTES.

#### BALLAD—From Fact.

BY C. D. STUART.

It was a cottage, thatched and low,  
Which stood neglected, by the way,  
Where often trod the widow's door  
In summer heats I used to play.

And well, ah I remember well  
The two sweet babes, her only joy,  
And how they grew like tender flowers—  
A fair haired girl—a gentle boy.

Even now it comes, their merry laughs,  
And fancy rings in my ear,  
Though cold the earth that veils the forms  
Of all that bound the widow here.

They grew till Youth's sweet flush had set  
Its signet 'mong their sunny smiles,  
When Death spread forth his chilly wing,  
And made them captive to his wiles.

Down yonder in the grassy mead,  
Where swift the brook's clear waters lave;  
Strange hands the Seraph's sleepers bore,  
And laid them softly in the grave.

And I was there—for I had seen  
Their blooming cheeks from day to day,  
Had rocked them in their cradle bed,  
Who now beneath the willows lay.

Like two twin buds the frost had nipt  
Their sleep was calm and beautiful,  
And as I knelt above their grave  
My beating heart was overfull.

Few words were said, few tears were left,  
For oh! the widow's heart was broke;  
And all its gushing fount had dried  
Beneath the burning of that stroke.

And to their couch one morn, clear eve,  
Beyond the widow's cot I strayed,  
And sat me down beside the turf,  
'Neath which those gentle ones were laid.

She too was there—the worn and pale,  
A waster by their grave bed;  
But pointing up, she whispered low,  
"They are not dead, they are not dead!"

I looked, and lo! between the clouds  
Two silvery stars were peering bright,  
And something like an angel said,  
"They dwell beyond, in Glory's light."

A year—and sleeping side by side,  
The widow and her children lay,  
And grass and flowers where they grew  
Where summer winds were wont to play.

Oh! wandering there, my heart would turn  
To those dear words the widow said,  
And I repeated o'er the grave,  
"They are not dead, they are not dead!"

For lo! I saw through opening clouds  
One silver light had joined the twins;  
It was the Widow's Evening Star,  
For she was with her own again.

### THE CHEROKEE ALPHABET.

The myth of the discovery of the Alphabet by Cadmus may after all be no fable but a sober fact, for within our own times a similar discovery has been made under circumstances of at least as much difficulty by a person too, who was of a race from whom least of all it might have been expected. The Indian languages being peculiar in their character and structure, possessing sounds which an European finds it difficult even to imitate, far less to express, it seemed almost impossible to adapt to them the Roman character. They have for example, deep gutturals and aspirates to which no letter or combination of letters can be applied, and therefore it was, that the various attempts of the Protestant missionaries & of the Catholic Society 'de propaganda' in addressing the Indians by books, had so signally failed. To the Indian, reading and writing had seemed, as it did to Dogberry, to come by the grace of God, and he looked at the mysterious lines traced by the white man upon the scroll as he would upon the hieroglyphics of a necromancer. This idea seemed to be universal to the natives of the whole hemisphere. The Caricques encountered by Ojeda in Hayti, the Inca and the Mexican Emperor had all shared this idea with Opechanchanough, and every chieftain, who, until our own times, had made himself remarkable. Some twenty years ago, however, a Cherokee, of the full blood or nearly so, by dint of constant pondering upon this miraculous gift of God to the whites, conceived the possibility of inventing a similar system for his countrymen.

The first thought upon which he dwelt was to express the various syllabic sounds by the figure of a beast, or natural object whose cry most nearly resembled it. Upon analyzing, these however, he discovered that they could not be reduced to a less number than seventy-four or five, and that he would have the greatest difficulty then in expressing them by symbols. Convinced that this would be impracticable, he next succeeded in carrying yet farther his analysis from syllables to simple sounds. His next object was to find characters for them, which, simple and easy as it may appear to us, was no easy task. In this, chance assisted him. At the store of "the trader," he found a piece of printed paper, whose characters he adopted arbitrarily to express his simple sounds, to form his Alphabet. From the mingling of Arabic numerals and Roman letters, this piece of paper appears to have contained a statistical table, for more than one of the numerals, is used to express a vocal sound, and we have been told that the expressed, in the first attempts at an alphabet, some vowel sound. The alphabet was formed and secretly tested by Guess alone. A great difficulty yet remained, to impart it to his countrymen. Upon a council-day Guess appeared in his place; the ordinary business having been finished, he announced his achievement. The Indian seldom smiles and yet more rarely laughs, but one burst of derision arose from the assembly, such a one perhaps as greeted Copernicus when he announced his important theory.

He was treated unanimously as a madman, driven from his position, and his discovery was on the point of being lost. With much trouble, however, he persuaded a daughter to attend to him, and imparted quickly his art.

At length he persuaded the council to hear him once more, and going into it, requested that it might be tested.

At the dictation of the council he wrote down a sentence, in all probability on a piece of the inner bark of the beach tree. This was taken to his daughter by one of the Conscript fathers of the nation and read at once by her. But a moment before, her father was all but lost. He was now hailed as one of the Nation's saviors. Before long a font of types was sent for the Cherokee nation, and at New Rehob, in Georgia, the first number of the Cherokee Phoenix was printed, and within eighteen months a correspondence between that part of the nation beyond the Mississippi and the part in Georgia was instituted. Guess, four years ago, was living honored and wealthy, a member of one of the courts of the nation, and with his grand children and family living around him. He is a partisan of John Ross.

Closely connected with the history of the Cherokee Alphabet is that of Elias Boudinot. Of his early life but little is known, except that he was a half-breed and educated with more care than his countrymen of that day usually were; that he married an educated and refined woman from one of the eastern States, who became the mother of his family, and identified herself entirely with his own interests and those of his tribe. When the state of Georgia began her unholy persecution of his people, looking at matters with different ideas from those which had taken possession of the other chiefs of the tribe, he saw no other alternative for the salvation of the Cherokee but to seek a new home and under more favorable auspices to build up a new edifice. Whether he was right or wrong in these opinions he was certainly honest; but he had violated one of the fundamental laws of the nation, which affixed the penalty of death to, even offering to sell any of the Cherokee lands. This may seem unreasonable, but upon reflection its justice will soon be apparent; were it legal even to talk of the traffic of Indian lands, these simple minded beings would be continually deluded by the swarms of sharpers that hover around them, and before long the Indian would have no resting place. For violating this law, by proposing in the national council, in Georgia to relinquish their possessions, immediately on the removal of their people to Arkansas, where for the first time the supremacy of the Cherokee law was acknowledged, Boudinot was arraigned, and not appearing before the council, with his coadjutors, the Ridge, who had participated in all his deliberations, was sentenced to death. The sentence was executed, and a necessity regretted by the chiefs of the very party which thought it its duty to carry it into effect.

Under the guidance and auspices of Boudinot, the Cherokee Phoenix became an able paper and a talented expounder of the demands and rights of the Cherokee people, and gave an impetus to the desire for information which has not yet passed away. Boudinot was one of those men whose death we can but lament, though we cannot censure his execution.

As salutaris sets dough a rising,  
So Clay is ris by Prentissugen!

### From the Galles Gaz. and Ado. July 5.

#### PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

On Saturday last, the Grand Jury of the city and county of Philadelphia made their presentation to the court of Quarter Sessions. Judge Parsons adds, the Philadelphia Gazette, told the Grand Jury, that the court had read the presentment with great satisfaction, and were much obliged to them for the labor they had taken in preparing it; that they approved of the report entirely. On the subject of the late disgraceful riots, the Grand Jury made the following statement:

"The Grand Jury have been instructed by the Court, to enquire into the origin and cause which led to the recent gross violations of law, and to present the first and last aggressors, if possible. Upon this branch of inquiry, and from all the facts which came under their notice, they have come to the following conclusions:

First.—That the origin of these riots may be attributed to the very imperfect manner in which the laws have been executed by the constituted authorities of the city and county of Philadelphia, for several years past, and more especially in the district of Kensington, crimes having met with little rebuke and scarcely any punishment. Emboldened by this impunity, the abandoned and vicious have been encouraged to hold the law in contempt.

Second.—To the efforts of a portion of the community to exclude the Bible from our Public Schools—the Jury are of opinion that these efforts in some measure gave rise to the formation of a new party, which called and held meetings in the district of Kensington, in the peaceful exercise of the sacred rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of our State and country. These meetings were rudely disturbed and fired upon by a band of lawless irresponsible men, some of whom had resided in our country only for a short time. This outrage, causing the death of a number of our unoffending citizens, led to immediate retaliation, and was followed up by subsequent acts of aggression, in violation and open defiance of all law.

Acts of violence similar in character, though not equal in disaster to those which now press so painfully upon our attention, have thus become matters of frequent occurrence; the life, peace and property of the well disposed citizens have been left to the mercies of the vile and lawless.

The disturbance of public meetings, for political, moral or social purposes, as well as those of a religious character, cannot be too severely condemned. The right of mankind to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and that of peaceably assembling for the expression of their opinions upon public affairs, is of the highest importance, and should be fully protected. It is a fact worthy of particular notice, that the most destructive riots, at various periods for some years past, have originated in an unjust and grossly unreasonable disposition to suppress these rights, justly deemed of the highest magnitude by the founders of our liberties.

In the course of their investigation the Jury have noticed the names of many persons connected with the late riots who had been implicated in similar scenes in the days of the late sheriff. And it is a question difficult to answer on satisfactory grounds, how these men have so long set at defiance our courts of Justice, whose strong arm should be safely relied upon, promptly to rebuke and punish crimes which have disgraced us as a civilized community.

In further pursuance of their duty the Jury have presented to the Court various individuals as connected with offences springing out of those scenes of tumult and bloodshed. It is hoped that prompt action in regard to these presentments will secure to the offenders their merited punishment.

The Jury was also instructed to inquire whether the officers in the city and county, entrusted with the execution of the law, have faithfully performed their duties during the recent riots. In pursuance of the duty thus devolved, much testimony has been taken, and upon an attentive consideration of the evidence introduced before them, the Jury are compelled to the conclusion, that if the Police Magistrate of the district of Kensington, and the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, had been more energetic and efficient, many lives might have been spared and much valuable property saved from destruction. It may be that these officers will be able to show that they have done all that was possible for them, under the circumstances, to perform; but judging as the Jury necessarily must, from the ex parte proof before them, they are of opinion that the conduct of these officers should receive a full, fair, and legal investigation by the appropriate tribunals of the country.

The Jury in responding to the opinion of the Court "that our government, if faithfully administered, is sufficiently energetic and powerful," deem it proper

to refer to the fact that a doubt has heretofore and still exists as to the extent of the powers of the Sheriff.

The imperfect organization of the Police force of the city and incorporated districts to suppress any popular outbreak has been so often noticed by previous Grand Juries, and has been so often witnessed, that to speak of it now is a work of supererogation. It is however manifest, to every reflecting mind, that the time has arrived when the security of the public peace and the preservation of life and property in this community, imperatively demand such a re-organization of the present police force, as will be competent to enforce these ends; and to render such force effective, its jurisdiction must extend over the city and county alike, and be subordinate to one head.

### THE NEWLY DISCOVERED WEST COUNTRY.

In our last publication we gave the sailor Harris's description of the fine country traversed by himself and Cummings, and occupying so considerable a portion of the hitherto almost unknown region intervening between Fowler Bay and Port Lincoln. The particulars of the adventurous journey, as narrated by Cummings, have since obtained publicity through the intervention of Mathew Smith, Esq. The narrations are very similar; but the latter embraces some additional and important particulars.

It is confidently rumored that his Excellency intends forthwith to visit Port Lincoln and that he will send a party thence to explore the good country thus brought to light by those singular and unexpected incidents which mark the progress of discovery in Australia. The principles of concentration has hitherto been unjustly prejudicial to Port Lincoln, and we sincerely hope that the excitement produced by recent events will not be permitted to subside until some decisive step is taken by the colonial government; convinced as we are that the importance of that immense district has never yet been sufficiently appreciated even by the most sanguine proprietor of the special survey of Boston Bay.—*Mona's Herald.*

**A Painful Leap and Narrow Escape.**—The *Northampton Democrat* of June 4th contains an account of a curious but perilous accident which occurred a few days since in that vicinity. On Friday morning last, at the Silk Factory of the Northampton Association, a building four stories in height, George Washington Sullivan, a young man connected with that Association, went out on the roof for the purpose of picking up a mineral which he had accidentally dropped there while standing in the belfry. To secure himself from falling, he took off his shoes. Notwithstanding this precaution, after descending the roof a few steps, finding himself slipping, he took off one of his stockings, but whilst attempting to take off the other, his motion became so much accelerated that further efforts to save himself from falling, were useless.

He then with remarkable presence of mind, rolled himself over upon the roof whilst he was sliding, in order to prevent falling upon the platform, and when he reached the eaves, having first drawn in and held his breath, clenched his teeth and hands, and contracted his muscles, he leaped to the ground, a distance of 40 or 50 feet!

The concussion was so great as temporarily to deprive him of the power of standing. He was carried into the house and placed in bed, and was soon after examined by a surgeon, who decided that no bones were broken and no joints dislocated, although there was reason to apprehend serious injury to the muscles about the spine, where there appeared to be great soreness.

The young man's friends then wrapped him in sheets wet with cold water, after the manner prescribed by the "water cure" system, which soon produced perspiration. A cold bath was afterwards administered. In the afternoon of the same day, he walked out without assistance, and the next day was running about with his usual hilarity, complaining of no unpleasant effect from his fall excepting a slight lameness in one of his feet! A remarkable fact connected with this occurrence is that symptoms of serious disease with which he was previously suffering, have since in a great measure disappeared. It seems as if the change of action which was produced in so unusual a manner has been salutary, and that instead of so frightful an accident being fatal in its effects,

as might be expected, it has been the means of restoring him to health.

### FARTHER MEXICAN NEWS.

In the hurry of looking over our files, brought on Monday by the Mexican steamer *Perrita*, we did not observe an official notice in the *Diario del Gobierno* of the 14th ult. in relation to the Congress which has been ordered to hold, an extraordinary session on the first of the present month.—The decree of Senor de Bocanegra, Minister of Foreign Relations, and which has been approved by Valentin Canalizo, the acting President, sets forth that the time of the Congress will be occupied on the following important points:

First. In receiving the oath of the President so that he can enter at once upon the duties of his office.

Second. In giving to the Government the power to increase the army, and furnishing the necessary means for so doing.

Third. In empowering the government to procure ample pecuniary means, and every thing else which may be deemed necessary, in order that Mexico may recover Texas and preserve the entire National domain.

Fourth. In taking in to consideration every thing that the Government may send to the Congress, to the end that the Republic may be secured and its Independence and honor preserved.

Such is the substance of the measures which will occupy the time of the extraordinary session of Congress of the first of June. In the mean time, it was recommended that the Deputies should hold preliminary meetings and consultations.

The special messenger of the Mexican Government, who went through our city on Monday, en route for Washington, met Santa Ana as he was coming down from Vera Cruz. The President was on his way to the City of Mexico.

We have heard it rumored that the Mexican Government had heard of the contemplated movement of Gen. Santa Ana, and had sent two or three vessels to the coast of Tobasco to cut him off.

The *Diario* is filled, for the most part, with Government documents, and articles upon the all-engrossing subject of the Annexation of Texas to the United States. The Mexican Editors, one and all, say that Texas always was and always shall be part and parcel of that Republic, and that the people will contend to the death before an inch of territory will be relinquished.

Gen. Tornel has resigned his station as Minister of War and Marine. A new Minister will be appointed on the arrival of Santa Ana at the capital.

The cura of San Borja, a small town in the State of Chihuahua, with two other individuals, recently were killed by the daring Apaches.

The *Voz de Michoacan* gives the particulars of a successful balloon ascension at Patzcuaro, on the 15th of April, by Capt. D. Benito Leon Acosta, a young Mexican, and the only one, we believe, who ever attempted any thing of the kind. The aeronaut was afterwards received at the theatre with warm plaudits. [N. O. Pic.]

### NEWS FROM THE COLUMBIA RIVER EXPLORING PARTY.

A letter was received on Wednesday by the Department of State at Washington from Thomas O. Larkin, U. S. Consul at Monterey, covering the following very interesting communication from J. A. Sutter, the Alcald of the new town of New Helvetia, on the river Sacramento, one of the new branches of the San Francisco. All parties by land from the Oregon, or from the United States to California, touch at this establishment first; most of the emigrants on land from the States since 1840 have settled near Mr. Sutter.

The following is the letter:

NEW HELVETIA, March 28th, 1844.

Sir: On the 6th instant Lieut. J. C. Fremont, of the United States Exploring Expedition, arrived here in distress, having been forced to deviate from his course on account of deep snows, loss of animals, and want of provisions; he informed of having left the Columbia river, a short distance from Port Vancouver, with the intention of crossing to the head waters of the Arkansas river eastward, through the lower or Southern part of the Oregon Territory, but finding a succession of high mountains covered with

snow, which, with the distressed condition of his company, forced him to abandon his route and strike for the settlements of California, north, and cross the mountains farther to the South. On the morning of the 24th instant, he left here direct for the United States; his party consisted of twenty-five men. The visit of this exploring expedition I attribute entirely to accident; for a month previous to their arrival, the company had subsisted entirely on horse and mule flesh, the starvation and fatigue they had endured rendered them truly deplorable objects.

(Signed) J. A. SUTTER.

Thos. O. Larkin, Esq., U. S. Consul, Monterey, California. Lieut. Fremont, through the kindness of Mr. Sutter, obtained the supplies of provisions, mules and horses that he required for proceeding on his homeward route.

### THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

The remains of the old family vault are about 300 yards to the south of the Mansion—the removal of which, (though contemplated by Washington for some time previous to his death,) did not take place until an attempt was made, many years ago, to desecrate the remains of the illustrious deceased. At that time the vault was entered, and a skull and some other bones carried off. The robber however was discovered, and the treasure surrendered, which proved to constitute no part of the remains of Washington.

In 1831, a new tomb was constructed on the spot long before selected by Gen. Washington. The structure is exceedingly simple, the walls being built of brick, and arched over, eight feet above the level of the ground. The front of the tomb has a plain iron door, over which is a stone panel, bearing this inscription:—

"I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

In 1837, the vault was enlarged in order to prepare it for the reception of the beautiful Sarcophagus presented by John Struthers, Esq. of Philadelphia. Upon its removal at that time, a silver plate was found upon the leaden coffin on which was inscribed:

"George Washington—Born February 22, 1732. Died, Dec. 14, 1799."

The Sarcophagus alluded to, is of modern form, being formed from a solid block of marble 8 feet in length, 3 in width, and 3 in height, resting on a plinth, which projects about 4 inches round the base. The lid is a block of Italian marble, bearing the arms and insignia of the U. S. States. The design represents a shield, divided into 13 stripes, which rests on our flag, and is attached by strong cords to a spear, embellished with tassels, forming a back ground to the shield, by which it is supported. The crest is an eagle with open wings, perched upon the superior bar of the shield, and in the act of clutching the arrows and olive branch. Between these armorial bearings and the foot of the coffin, upon the plain field of the lid, is the bold and deeply sculptured name of "WASHINGTON." On the foot of the coffin is also inscribed the following:—"By permission of Lawrence Lewis Esq., this Sarcophagus of Washington was presented by John Struthers, of Philadelphia."

The remains of Mrs. Washington are now deposited in a marble coffin, sculptured in a plain manner, and occupying the space on the left of the entrance to the tomb.

It is mentioned as an incident honorable alike to all parties, that during the last war with Great Britain, while the fleet was descending the Potomac, in passing Mount Vernon, the officers and men uncovered their heads, lowered their flags, and fired minute guns as a token of veneration for the memory of Washington. "It was," said a somewhat veteran looking man, who spoke of the incident in our hearing, "a noble action of a noble race." [Auburn J.]

**The Flood.**—The river has risen about twelve inches since yesterday at noon, and is still rising.

The water is in all the stores above Locust street, from three inches to three feet in depth, and the sidewalk is not visible above Olive street.

"Within the memory of one of our oldest inhabitants," Mr. Corra, the river has been about six feet above its present level. This was in 1795.—From present appearances the river will rise several inches higher, and an incalculable amount of injury be done, above and below this place.

The officers of the *laton* report a rise of six or seven feet yet to come down the Missouri, and suppose that there will be a rise here of at least two feet.—*St. Louis Transcript.*



# PHILADELPHIA MOB!

Philadelphia,  
Sunday, July 7th.

Dear Sir:—I am sorry to inform you of another tremendous outbreak among the Natives and the Irish. You have Friday's news by the papers, Saturday morning at an early hour, the natives, numbering some thousands, gathered in front of St. Phillip's Church, and continued there till midnight. This morning, Sunday, they again gathered, and there was great excitement among them.

At 11 o'clock, there is not less than 5,000 Natives on the ground, they had 3 pieces of cannon stationed in front of the Church, and demanded possession of it. The Irish Greens a volunteer company composed of Catholics, were placed in the Church to protect it, but it was no go, the Natives were too strong for them—they sent in a volley of stones, and the Greens in return, fired on them; report says one dead and two wounded, one of the wounded was an Irish Green. The mob, now, 12 o'clock, are in search of the captain of the Greens, but have not succeeded in finding him. The mob went back to the church and said it must be burnt.

At 1 o'clock.—The church is in the hands of Lewis C. Levin, editor of the Sun, who is making a speech to the Natives, and hopes that they will disperse, they cheer him, and are somewhat quieted. Two American flags are placed in front of the steps; the mob says that is no place for the stars and stripes, and they were immediately removed. The crowd rushed into the church, and completely gutted it, tore up the seats, &c.

At 4 o'clock.—An alarm of fire—they say the church is on fire, but it is a false alarm. The military are out about 1300 strong. The State House bell taps eight times. That is the signal for the Peace Police to turn out, which is composed of citizens. They are at the place of meeting in a few minutes, awaiting for commands from Headquarters. Things remain in this state till dark.

At 8 o'clock.—Military and companies in from the country. They will now number 3000, and are on their march to the church.

At 10 o'clock.—They are on the ground, and have commenced action. They have fired on the Natives with their field pieces; report says, that six are killed and as many more mortally wounded. Among the killed is one woman.

At 10 o'clock.—There is a continual firing of cannon, muskets, rifles and pistols. The whole city is in an uproar; none knows where it will end. They are afraid the city will be fired. Report says about  
**ONE HUNDRED KILLED, AND MORE THAN THAT NUMBER WOUNDED!**  
Now five minutes of twelve.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

Order once more restored.—By the Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning, it appears that the withdrawing of the military from the scene of the riot, and the substitution of the civic authority of the district, has had the promised effect of restoring order. The United States Gazette says:

It is impossible to say, but for this movement, what might have been the consequences. It is certain that a war of extermination was meant to have been waged upon the military. No less than three thousand people (we really believe) were under arms in the district. They had, beyond doubt, at least six cannons; there was not a store in the district from which all the ammunition had not been purchased during the morning. Their threats were of the most fearful character; a spirit of determined resistance to the constituted authorities was every where evinced, and energetic measures were taken by them to procure cannon, in order to attack the military, who were doomed by them to certain destruction, unless they quitted the district, and gave it up to the charge of the civil authorities.

About ten o'clock an exceedingly large meeting—certainly not less than 5 or 6,000 people—was organized at the lower end of Wharton Market, and resolutions were passed in favor of the vacation of the district by the military. Meantime, the Aldermen of the district had united in the expression of a similar desire, in writing, addressed to the Sheriff. The Commissioners also met, and resolved to address the Sheriff, and to state to him that in their opinion the peace of the district would be promoted by a substitution of the Peace Police of the Sheriff for the military. An inquiry was made whether the district could preserve the property without the military, and an answer was received stating the convictions of the writers that the property would be entirely safe in the hands of the Peace Police and the District Police.

An interview was had between the Sheriff, Aldermen Palmer and Sanders, and Judges King and Jones, by which it was determined to accede to this request, and that the Sheriff would be justifiable in acceding, under the circumstances.

Aldermen Sanders and Palmer immediately after this decision started down to

the church in a carriage, but the news of the determination of the civil authorities reached the church before them, and the military took up their line of march to the arsenal, and when the Aldermen reached the church they found it in possession of a self-appointed body of citizens.

The Aldermen, assisted by Mr. Grover, Mr. Penrose Ash, and other popular citizens, immediately commenced the organization of an effective peace police; and this had been effected, and all was quiet, as early as three o'clock in the afternoon.

Gov. Porter arrived in the city by the afternoon line from Harrisburg.

We have thus given a hasty sketch of the proceedings of the day. It yet remains to speak of the killed and wounded in the encounter on Sunday night.—Queen street, from Second to Third, presents a melancholy spectacle. The windows of the buildings shattered by the heavy concussion of the guns, and the doors and shutters riddled and torn with grape shot.

Cal. R. K. Scott, of the Cadwalader Grays, is pronounced to be out of danger. The ball was extracted yesterday morning, and found to have lodged inside of his left shoulder, and not in his spine as previously reported.

Several balls passed through Gen. Cadwalader's coat, but did not injure him in the least. It is said that at least ten bullet holes are torn in his uniform. His escape is wonderful, for he was constantly in dangerous positions, notwithstanding the fearful threat of vengeance upon him by the mob. A gallows was actually erected at Wharton market for the purpose of hanging him if he should be taken.

The corps of Germantown Blues stood their ground gallantly, and though exposed with the companies of Germantown Artillery, Cadwalader Grays, and the first company of State Fencibles, to a raking fire from Queen and Third streets did their duty like men.

All these companies behaved with perfect coolness and intrepidity, all the efforts of the mob could not shake them from an instant.

The following items are from the Ledger and other papers of yesterday morning.

About 5 P. M.—Two or three Irishmen in the vicinity of Queen and Third streets, who were heard to express violent language, were roughly treated by the mob.

In the evening, some three thousand military in all, were under arms at their armories, the arsenal, &c. A large civil force had also been enrolled.

Half past eight o'clock, P. M.—At half past six o'clock, P. M., there were not more than four hundred persons in the immediate vicinity of the church in Queen street. The church was in the possession of a large body of the police of the district of Southwark, headed by the constituted authorities. They wore white badges, with the proper designation printed upon them.

The indications generally gave assurance that the worst was over, and that no farther outbreak was intended.

The different companies of horse patrolled the city and districts all the evening.

All is quiet. There are some collections of persons in front of the State House, and in the neighborhood of the riots the crowds are many, but not very large.

In the building and yard of the Girard Bank, a large number of troops from the country are stationed, ready for an emergency.

Half past 10 o'clock.—All is quiet.—The Natives have several pieces of cannon in the Wharton Market, and are mustered strong. They openly say they are only waiting for the military. They are well-organized—have appointed officers, and are in good drill. There will not be any occasion for their preparations. So long as the present quiet remains, the military will not remove from their quarters.

Eleven o'clock.—There are very few persons in the vicinity of the St. Philip de Neri Church, Queen and Third streets. The authorities have control of the church and district, and there does not appear the slightest disposition to violate the arrangement so amicably entered upon. A general order has just been issued by Governor Porter. It points out decisively the course to be pursued by the constituted authorities.

Shortly after midnight, two parties of boys were seen approaching St. Paul's Church, at Tenth and Christian streets, apparently with the intention of attacking it. They were stopped when at some distance from it, by Dr. Strafford and others, and questioned as to their intentions. Finding that they were of a hostile character, Dr. S. addressed them at some length, and succeeded in getting them to disperse.

Another party had in their possession a gun mounted upon a dray, which they were dragging toward the church.—These were also stopped, and prevailed upon to retire. Beyond this, no demonstration of violence was made in any part of the district.

At midnight, in the vicinity of St. Philip's Church, every thing was perfectly quiet—but few persons were in the streets, and the citizen police were gathered in and about the church to protect it from assault, if any should be made.—Every turbulent feeling seemed subdued, and the fearful riot is now apparently at an end.

We find the following letter in the Baltimore Patriot of the 10th inst.: Philadelphia, 9th inst., 3 1-2 P. M. Since the publication this morning,

nothing of particular moment has transpired. A large police and military force continues on duty.

The Governor's orders, issued this morning, have astonished many; all thought his Excellency would be rather pacific. But he comes out boldly.

The Natives continue to strengthen their forces to the lower sections of the county, and openly say that if the military approach they will resist them to the death.

Some two thousand troops, horse and foot, are here from the country; ready and determined in case they are called upon to do service. With them it would be different, than with the volunteers, who had friends and brothers in the people's ranks on the pavements and amongst the crowds.

The rumor now is that Gov. Porter will send the troops into Southwark this evening. Should it prove true there will be a terrible fight, for there seems to be an evident disposition on the part of the Natives to have all in their own way.

The Philadelphia North American, of the 9th inst., gives the following list of killed and wounded:

Killed.—Elias Waters, Wm. Crozier, Fairfield, Fred, Capt. Teal, John Cook, James Dougherty, Gerhard Ehlers, Sergeant Guyer, Corporal Troutman and three others, names unknown. Total 14.

Wounded.—Col. Pleasanton, Capt. R. K. Scott, James Linsinger, T. C. Saunders, David Kithcart, Wm. Manning, James W. Barr, John Husted, Eliza James, James R. Tully, Wagner, Grey, Mrs. Lisle, Wm. Bangs, Dr. Appleton, John Quin, Lemuel Paynter, T. D. Grover, Joseph Silsby, Henry Slack, Thomas Faulkner, James Lawson, Edward McGuire, Thomas Street, H. Jones Frost, Grey, Sergeants Starr and Marston, privates Russell, Morrison, Ashworth, Waterhouse, Williams, Ball, Woodridge, Dougherty, McCarren and Crawford, five or six others. Total, 50.

Private Crawford, of the Washington Artillery, has had his arm amputated at the shoulder.

Governor Porter has issued an energetic proclamation, in which he states, that "orders have been issued to the major generals of the several nearest divisions, to have all the volunteer companies under their command in readiness to march at a moment's notice," and he gives the assurance, that if the riots be renewed, the whole military force of Philadelphia, and that ordered to be in readiness, shall be employed to restore peace. He correctly observes, that "if the laws cannot be maintained without the use of force, then force becomes as much an act of patriotism as of duty, and must be applied when the awful necessity arises."

The requisition from Philadelphia for the aid of the U. S. troops in quelling the riot, not coming from the Governor of the State, could not, of course, be complied with by the Executive. The President, on the occasion, reiterated the determination to be governed by the Constitution in all cases!

## From the St. Louis Gazette. SPIRIT OF "MOBOCRACY."

It is fearful to contemplate the consequences to our common country, of the spirit of lawlessness and outrage which now pervades the length and breadth of our land. Momently does the blighting simoon gather strength, threatening in its course every fair institution, and every trait of moral advancement of which it might have been our pride to boast. This state of things cannot surely exist without a prevailing cause adequate to its production; a common cause, or rather common causes, effecting alike the inhabitant of the densely crowded city, and of the sparsely settled frontier. What these are, it should be our duty to enquire.

And in the first place, it seems to us, that the evil of which we have so much cause to complain, is in some degree attributable to a want of confidence in the justice and efficiency of our statutes, and judicial tribunals.—A supposition that, under existing laws, the guilty and the innocent are likely to suffer, or escape, each about in the same ratio; or in other words, that the innocent suffer with the guilty, and the guilty escape with the innocent, almost without distinction, making justice a mockery, and law a reproach,—this supposition, which has alas too much foundation, has caused the mass to despise law and order, and substitute therefore the erring dictates of popular prejudice and passion.

It cannot be expected that our laws will be perfect any more than those who frame or administer them. Particularly in the infancy of our national existence must these laws be other than best fitted to our wants and capacities. But we have a remedy within ourselves, and if we do not apply it, we must not blame the genius of our institutions. The laws emanate from the people or are freely adopted by them. Now it requires no argument to show, that if bad or insufficient laws have been framed or adopted, the remedy is at hand. If in the hurry of forming a judiciary, we have based our legal code on the absurd, contradictory and tyrannical laws of a country from which our fathers were driven by oppression, let us abrogate those laws, and enact new ones. But let it not be forgotten that despotism is less destructive of social good than anarchy. Until our laws are remodeled and

perfected, let us obey them as they are. A partial law may be but a partial good, but the absence of all law cannot but be productive of unmitigated evil.

We cannot but think that the principles of law should be made an element of popular education. We are well aware that the objection stares us in the face, that the so-called Science as it now exists is almost devoid of any thing like principle, and that the task would be, as its commencement, an unenviable one. If such be the fact, however, the greater is the necessity for the undertaking. The wheat should be winnowed from the chaff, and the chaff given to the wind. A people whose proud task it is to frame the laws by which they themselves are governed, should most assuredly understand the principles on such laws are based.

We shall again advert to this subject.

## THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1844.

Office Subscribers receive their papers on personal application, or to their orders only.

### ROWDIES IN BOSTON.

The good city of Boston "disgraced itself," as the Times says, by endeavoring to break up, or interrupt the proceedings of a Mormon convention held in that city on the 1st of July. We shall give the particulars with suitable remarks in our next.

### MOB! MOB! MOB!!!

Appalling as it is, we have to give more particulars of mobbery in the once goodly city of Loving brothers, Philadelphia. Fourteen years experience in the horrors of persecution, mob violence, and the signs of the times, which the junior Editor of this paper, has had in four states, has not left him destitute of feeling, reflection, hope, anticipation, or sorrow for a day of retribution,—of vengeance as a whirlwind from the Almighty! But the people sit in darkness, and seem determined to leave the government to its own destruction, while, under a pretence of falling back upon their reserved rights, they butcher each other with impunity.

O Liberty where hast thou fled?—Has the Lamb opened the second seal, spoken of by John the Revelator; and given the rider on the red horse the great sword, and power to take peace from the earth? If such is the fact, the people will kill one another, until the cities are wasted. One of the strangest circumstances of this fury among the people, is, that the mob party seek to "exterminate" their opposers. Condition, country, kindred, and compromise are terms that have lost their utility; sounds that die at the cannon's mouth; and bubbles that drift off among the flood wood of high water and lodge in the gulph of fallen nature. Oh! men, women and children, of the once delightful United States, why shed your own blood?—Why oppress one another? Why resist your own laws? Why will ye die by your own hands? Shame, shame on your boasted government if it has no protection! What will become of your beautiful cities; splendid towns, and wide spreading conveniences? Ah! let me tell you, as a friend that would rather enjoy peace than gold or diamonds, that unless you "cease from all evil and learn to do well," your country and government shall speedily be a heap of ruins; your cities tenantless, and your houses desolate. Summon virtue, subpoena sense, try violence and jealousy and mulct them in sufficient damages to keep the peace; and bind all mobs in bonds as strong as death, and the golden days of right will return: otherwise not. Desperate cases require desperate doses. Every inch given to a mob will cost a mile of means and life. Up! up! and sweep away the refuge of lies; break the covenant with death, and destroy the league with hell, or you will be trodden down—for the scourge will go forth and take you and your wickedness—morning by morning it shall pass over you; and day and night it shall waste the inhabitants of the land; so that it shall be a vexation only to understand the report—for I have heard from the Lord of Hosts, that a consumption is determined upon the whole earth.—For particulars of the Philadelphia mob see another column,—and for a remedy, let every man who meddles with his neighbor's rights and privileges, be transported to the Islands of the heathens—as Great Britain has done with her convicts—bad men can be tamed in that way and learn from necessity how to feel for others, as well as themselves. *Experientia docet.*

*The Osprey.*—We are happy to say that "the Osprey," the most regular steamer packet upon our shores, has recently received a thorough repair, so as to improve her speed and power, and render her one of the best crafts of conveyance on the great Mississippi. She will leave St. Louis on Friday next, and arrive at this city, on Sunday morning, at her usual hour. The Messrs. Andersons for their perseverance, punctuality and plausibility as masters of said boat, deserve the patronage, and confidence of the public. Accommodation begets accommodation, as easy as "merit wins the prize."

### POLITICAL.

There is such a tact among parties at the present day, to *ridicule* by names, that we have thought, among the "softs" and "hazys," Locofoco, Whigs, Polks, and Chads, which squashify the dignity of American freemen, a couple of names might be used that would just touch the case of such lawless politicians as compose many of the Locofoco and Clay clubs:

Recall these what, they are the "Leks," Who now would live by raising Polks; And as to Fed'ra, Whig or Clay, From pressing Curds, they are the "Whys."

Now those who fall for want of ballast, By holding on to Polk and Dallas; And these will die of gangrene's poison Caught from Clay and Frelinghuysen!

### WHAT IS TO BECOME OF MOR-MONISM.

In the intervals of excitement and enquiry regarding the riots at Philadelphia, the question is eagerly asked on all hands, "What will become of Mormonism now? Joe Smith is dead—probably butchered in cold blood, while a secure prisoner, and without the power, even if he had the will, to offer provocation for violence: but Mormonism has not died with him. Gross and monstrous as the delusions and perhaps the abominations practiced in the name of that faith, yet it is a vital, living thing. Men and women, made of the same sort of flesh and blood, and actuated by similar sensations and passions, as Protestants, Catholics, Mahomedans, or whatsoever creed or worship the sun shines upon, do actually believe in this Mormonism—are content to live and to die by it—to yield up worldly wealth, domestic ties, and the strong bonds of love of Native land, for it; and thus feeling and thus believing, their dimmed and distorted spiritual vision Joe Smith is as much the Martyr Hero as any whose shadow has ever fallen upon the world. The blood of Joe Smith, spilled by murderous hands, will be like the fabled dragon's teeth sown broadcast, that everywhere spring up armed men.

We would prefer to be mistaken; but we look for further and bloodier histories from Nauvoo. The conduct of the Mormon chiefs, since the murder of their Prophet, shows plainly enough that there are cool, stern, controlling, powerful minds among them; that they have learned either from history or their own instincts, the great lesson to *bide their time*; and the cut-throat enthusiasm which thought to exterminate a City and a Creed, will be wretchedly deceived. It may be—it is indeed very likely—that in a formal declared war the Mormons will at least get the worst of it and be destroyed, but what a series of horrors does not this conclusion pre-suppose!—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Well said Mr. Greeley: Pure religion always did *bide its time*; and while there is a line of prophecy unfulfilled upon the sacred pages of THUS SAITH THE LORD, you and all men, will be witnesses that honest believers will live by it, and die by it; and be resurrected by it; and finally reign with Christ upon this earth a thousand years by it, when there will be none to shed their blood.—

Traitors and tyrants will then fight in vain, Death cannot conquer the hero again.

### THE TROUBLES AT NAUVOO.

We begin almost to fear that the terrible scenes of cruelty, devastation of peaceful homes and indiscriminate hunting down of men, women and children, which disgraced Missouri a few years since during the expulsion of the Mormons from that State, are to be re-enacted in Illinois. The history of these deeds has never been, and probably never will be written; but enough of their atrocities has been heard from casual recitals of eye and ear witnesses to make the soul sick with horror at their contemplation. We are not the apologists of Joe Smith, or of the mummeries of Mormonism; we are ready to admit that the existence of that sect in the shape which it would seem Smith is bent on imparting to it, is fraught with danger, and should be looked to by the proper power; but in the name of common humanity we stand up for the lives and security of helpless women and innocent children. The executives of Illinois and Missouri have had loud and fair warning, by the meetings in Carthage, Warsaw and St. Louis, of the dreadful scheme of arson and assassination that is going on to exterminate the Mormons; and if they permit the monstrous crime of the sacking of a city; the murder of men in cold blood, and the

sacrifice of women and children to the demonic fury of an inflamed mob, they will not, they cannot be held guiltless.

There are other means by which the course of the Mormons, if unlawful, can be restrained and punished; but even there be no immediate legal redress, murder, rapine, desolation, the brand of civil war hurled among those who should be friends and neighbors—are these suitable substitutes for a little time and patience? Let the citizens of Illinois to their votes when next they approach the ballot box, and examine well for what and for what principles they are casting their votes. Let them restore the Government of the State to hands, that will remove their grievances, and reassure them in their rights, much more speedily than they can rebuild one log hut sacrificed to brutal war, or stone for the blood of a single human victim.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

These sober thoughts are from the Tribune also, and in a tone that cannot be misunderstood; they speak:

"In thoughts that breathe, and words that burn, That men in high places, with the dreadful threats and moves of the mob before them, who have not taken the necessary measures to stop 'extermination' and the shedding of innocent blood, are guilty, and all men, and God, and angels know such is the the fact. Talk of outbreaks and aggression! Who has made the first step in every case?—Let him that is without sin cast the first stone."

*Millerism.*—Many people have supposed that the Millerites and Millerism, had dropped into the gulph of fallen nature, where vanity, foolish inventions, and idle speculations, have been tumbling in for ages, but such is not the case; Miller, and the strong ones hold on, and though they have no assurance when the end of the world will be, still they wait, and mean to wait and continue to "wait," till it comes. The firmness, faith and folly of this sect, considering the prophecies of scripture yet future, surpasses all common understanding. Mr. Miller thought completely vanquished, frustrated, and baffled in his calculations twice, further discourses on this wise, viz:—

The events in the history of the world, and the signs of the times all assure us that the end is near.

The prophetic periods, as we have understood them from the first, bring us to the same result. Indeed we have felt for more than a year past, that their termination might be expected at any time; and although there may appear to be a delay of the events which are then to come, we are confident that our views of these periods are based upon data and interpretations which no man has been able to overthrow. It is true we have been called to wait beyond the definite time at which it was supposed there was reason to expect the end would come! But we believe as fully as ever, that those periods express the time of that event, that at the time appointed the end shall be, and that it cannot be far distant in the future.

Well may it be said, "the gullibility of this generation, is as wide as a barn door, and thousands get sucked in!" for as a long drouth exhales and wastes the moisture of the earth, so has a want of prophetic rays expelled the reason of men, and there is commencing a famine for hearing the truth.

### From the Mo. Republican.

*The Sufferers by the Flood.*—We have heard of many cases in which individuals have suffered great loss of lands by the recent flood. In one case a respectable, and once a wealthy farmer, on the Missouri, has lost two thousand acres of land; that is, it is rendered entirely useless for the present; and for years to come. In places, large deep holes have been gouged out or dug up, and the sand is carried and deposited on another part. These deposits, in some cases, are ten feet deep: Some idea may be formed of the great depth of the deposits by the river, by observing the amount of deposit at the foot of the cross streets, Front street, and upon the wharf.

A few days ago we suggested that the General Government should give some relief to those whose lands have been destroyed or seriously damaged by the flood, as was done in the case of the lands destroyed or injured by the earthquakes at New Madrid in 1812. These men purchased their lands from the United States—a general calamity has rendered them valueless, and the United States Government could well afford to give other lands in lieu of those destroyed.

At the same time, we suggested the propriety of the legislature of the state relieving the sufferers from the payment of state and county taxes, for a given period—say one, two, or three years. There is to our minds, a manifest propriety in throwing off all taxes from lands which have been destroyed or greatly injured by this flood. Besides the injury to the lands, many persons have saved little, some nothing, and to enforce and collect a tax from such, will increase their distress. There are hundreds of families, who, in former years, have been large tax-payers; that now have scarcely the means to subsist till their next crop comes round. Their crops for this and the past year are gone—their lands rendered unsalable, and portions of stock and fragments of property saved, will not be more



than sufficient—in many instances not sufficient—to procure for them the necessities of life until another season comes round, and another crop is raised.

We recur to the subject now for the reason that upon the eve of an election seems to be an appropriate time to press the consideration of it on all, and especially upon the candidates for those offices which will have to act upon the subject. Its importance and its justice we confidently believe, will commend it to the favor of men of all parties, and of all political faiths. We hope the press will consider these propositions, and if any other more feasible can be devised, we are ready to second them. Our knowledge of the injury done convinces us that the subject requires legislative action.

Very merciful, indeed, for the food sufferers! The Republican is certainly waking up to the cries of humanity. One step further, Mr. Editor, and a noble work will commence: From 1831 to 1839, about 15,000 Mormons suffered similarly by a mob instead of a flood: They lost much land, cattle, and property in the same "infected," unfortunate, or troubled district; and now, if the General Government, and State Legislature, will do the "clean thing," according to the Republican's suggestion, and serve the Mormons and Missourians equal, by "relief" for the Mormon land was entered, or purchased from the United States, then there will be two good deeds done, without partiality. Perhaps the Republican did not think of this second part of charity, when he penned the above but now his "pure mind is stirred up by way of remembrance," no doubt he will go in for the benefit of all suffering citizens of Missouri, or the United States, law or no law, with a patriotic determination to sustain every man's rights alike. Mob, flood, or famine, brings ruin, and so honest men ought to extend the hand of charity. Huzza for St. Louis! a spur in the head is worth two in the heel.

#### TWO MINUTES IN JAIL.

Possibly the following events, occupied near three minutes, but I think only about two, and have penned them for the gratification of many friends.

Carthage June 27th, 1844.

A shower of musket balls were thrown up the stair way against the door of the prison in the second story, followed by many rapid footsteps. While Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Mr. Taylor, and myself, who were in the front-chamber, closed the door of our room, against the entry at the head of the stairs, and placed ourselves against it, there being no lock on the door and no key that was useable. The door is a common panel, and as soon as we heard the feet at the stairs head, a ball was sent through the door, which passed between us, and showed that our enemies were desperate, and we must change our position. Gen. Joseph Smith, Mr. Taylor, and myself sprang back to the front part of the room, and Gen. Hyrum Smith retreated two thirds across the chamber directly in front of and facing the door. A ball was sent through the door which hit Hyrum on the side of his nose when he fell backwards extended at length without moving his feet. From the holes in his vest, (the day was warm and no one had their coats on but myself), pantaloons, drawers and shirt, it appears evident that a ball must have been thrown from without, through the window, which entered his back on the right side and passing through lodged against his watch which was in his right vest pocket completely pulverizing the crystal and face, tearing off the hands and mashing the whole body of the watch, at the same instant the ball from the door entered his nose. As he struck the floor he exclaimed emphatically: "I'm a dead man." Joseph looked towards him, and responded, "O dear! Brother Hyrum;" and opening the door two or three inches with his left hand, discharged one barrel of a six shooter (Pistol) at random in the entry from whence a ball grazed Hyrum's breast, and entering his throat, passed into his head, while other muskets were aimed at him, and some balls hit him. Joseph continued snatching his revolver, round the casing of the door into the space as before, three barrels of which missed fire) while Mr. Taylor with a walking stick stood by his side and knocked down the bayonets and muskets, which were constantly discharging through the door way, while I stood by him, ready to lend any assistance, with another stick, but could not come within striking distance, without going directly before the muzzle of the guns. When the revolver failed, we had no more fire arms, and expecting an immediate rush of the mob, and the door full of muskets—half way in the room, and no hope but instant death within; Mr. Taylor rushed into the window, which is some fifteen or twenty feet from the ground. When his body was nearly on a balance, a ball from the door within entered his leg, and a ball from without struck his watch, a patent lever, in his vest pocket, near the left breast, and smashed it in "pieces," leaving the hands standing 5 o'clock, 16 minutes, and 26 seconds—the force of which ball threw him back on the floor, and he rolled under the bed which stood by his side, where he lay motionless, the mob from the door continuing to fire upon him, cutting away a piece of flesh from his left hip as large as a man's hand, and were

hindered only by my knocking down their muzzles with a stick; while they continued to reach their guns into the room, probably left handed, and aimed their discharge so far around as almost to reach us in the corner of the room to where we retreated and dodged, and then I re-commenced the attack with my stick again. Joseph attempted as the last resort, to leap the same window from whence Mr. Taylor fell, when two balls pierced him from the door, and one entered his right breast from without, and he fell outward exclaiming, "O Lord my God!" As his feet went out of the window my head went in, the balls whistling all around. He fell on his left side a dead man. At this instant the cry was raised, "He's leaped the window," and the mob on the stairs and in the entry ran out. I withdrew from the window, thinking it of no use to leap out on a hundred bayonets, then around Gen. Smith's body. Not satisfied with this I again reached my head out of the window and watched some seconds, to see if there were any signs of life, regardless of my own determined to see the end of him I loved; being fully satisfied, that he was dead, with a hundred men near the body and more coming round the corner of the jail, and expecting a return to our room I rushed towards the prison door, at the head of the stairs, and through the entry from whence the firing had proceeded, to learn if the doors into the prison were open. When near the entry, Mr. Taylor called out "Take me;" I pressed my way till I found all doors unbarred, returning instantly caught Mr. Taylor under my arm, and rushed by the stairs into the dungeon, or inner prison, stretched him on the floor and covered him with a bed in such a manner, as not likely to be perceived, expecting an immediate return of the mob. I said to Mr. Taylor, this is a hard case to lay you on the floor, but if your wounds are not fatal I want you to live to tell the story. I expected to be shot the next moment, and stood before the door awaiting the onset.

#### WILLARD RICHARDS.

From an old Paper.

The following Sermon was written for a respectable New York Audience, and will serve for any place.

#### SHORT PATENT SERMON.

BY SECTARIUS, JUN.

"The cloak which I left at Troas bring with thee."

These are the words of the great Apostle of the gentiles, and are doubtless the word of God; and as God does not take care for cloaks, there must be a mystical meaning; therefore, my hearers, I have chosen this portion of the sacred word, for my text this morning, and may they be attended with power to every heart, in the divine presence.

This text naturally divides itself into four heads:—

First, we shall consider the cloak.

Secondly, the Troas from which it was to be brought;

Thirdly, the messenger who brought it, and lastly, the act of bringing it, and its use.

Firstly, then to begin. The cloak is a robe of imputed righteousness, prepared for those who have no righteousness of their own; a cloak for their sins. O my hearers, do we not all need a cloak for our sins? if so it must come from Troas, for we poor sinners have no righteousness of our own, and except we have imputed righteousness, we must stand naked with our sins all exposed, and the devil, with his lake of fire, stands waiting for us, and, as a awful 2d will be out case 2d.

Secondly, we must consider the Troas. Now this Troas, my hearers must mean heaven, because heaven is the place from which imputed righteousness is brought.

And O ye sinners! would you not like Paul feel a desire ah, to have imputed righteousness brought from heaven? Think ah, O think ah, ye poor sinners hardened wretches ah; think, I say, how many lies you have told ah; how many times ah, you have broken the Sabbath ah, think ah of ah, the poor you have oppressed ah, the goods you have stolen ah, and of the many times you have cheated your neighbor ah. Think of the many scenes of debauchery in which you are often engaged ah, and think ah, that you are still engaged in all these and ten thousand other sins ah; and that you never can do any better ah; but will be just such creatures as long as you live ah. O ye wretches, will you not need a cloak from Troas ah? A mantle ah of imputed righteousness ah, to cover up ah this sink of iniquity ah! O me thinks it will be an awful time for those who have no cloak from Troas ah.

Thirdly, we shall consider the Minister who is to bring the cloak from Troas ah.

This my hearers, is no less than the pious Ministers who are engaged in the holy work of bringing imputed righteousness from heaven ah, to cover up poor naked sinners ah; yes these are the Timothy's ah, who feel ah, constrained ah, to tell poor sinners ah, that they can do nothing, of themselves ah, but to continue to live and cheat and steal ah, and to commit fornication ah, and all kind of abomination ah, and that they must have a cloak from Troas ah, to cover up their sins ah, or they will look horribly naked ah, and will be no better off than poor impenitent sinners ah.

Fourthly and lastly, ah, we shall consider the act of bringing the cloak from Troas ah. O my poor hearers, ah! have you not often witnessed some poor minister ah, in the act of sweating ah, and toiling ah, and laboring ah, with his heart brim full of cloaks from Troas ah;

to cover up poor sinners ah; yes poor self-denying missionaries of the cross ah. How they toil ah, for poor sinners ah; they are called from their dear homes, and from their quiet fire side ah, and from wife and children ah, and from all things dear to their heart ah, and have to get into their carriage ah, and ride a mile or two ah, and labor in the pulpit for half an hour ah; and some times this repeated two or three times a week ah and sometimes for the pitiful sum of one or two thousand dollars a year ah; and then, O the persecutions they have to endure ah, and some hardened wretches even dare to say they preach for money ah, and all this they must endure to bring cloaks from Troas, to cover up the iniquity of poor sinners ah.

O sinners! sinners! let us all speak for a cloak from Troas ah.

There was old Descon Longface ah, whose pious heart was desperately wicked and deceitful above all things ah; his righteousness was like filthy rags ah; he was full of rottenness and deceit ah, and spent a long life in miserly gain ah, in which he continually robbed the poor and oppressed the needy ah, and he cheated the hireling out of his wages ah, and the hungry and needy were turned empty from his door ah; but he was a praying man, he always attended church ah, and was faithful to pay the priest ah, and at last he died, in hope of a cloak from Troas ah, yes he died in full hope ah, that he had a hope ah. Come O sinners, come and get a cloak from Troas ah; and let our last end be like his ah, Amen.

#### AWFUL MURDERS AND PIRACY.

From the Halifax News-Solier.

The city for the past few days has been thrown into a state of feverish excitement, from rumored disclosures, by one or more of the crew of the Saladin, now confined in the county jail, of awful murders committed on board that vessel.

Two of the crew, Carr and Galloway, the cook and steward, confessed these murders to the Hon. M. Tobin, (agent for Lloyd's) in the presence of the sheriff, the jailor and subsequently, of the Attorney General. Carr, (the cook) is a native of Newcastle upon Tyne, a middle aged man. Galloway, (the steward) is a native of Galloway, Scotland, a lad about 19 years of age. Both these persons shipped at Newcastle, where the Saladin was owned, and went the whole voyage.

Several of the crew of the Saladin having deserted at Valparaiso, four of these unfortunate men now in prison were shipped at that port. One of these, a sailmaker, (a cripple) to work his passage. A Captain Fielding, whose vessel had been seized by the Chilean Government, and confiscated, for an infringement of the revenue laws of that country, with his son a lad about 15 years of age, took passage also. When the Saladin sailed from Valparaiso, which was sometime in February, there were on board in all, fourteen persons. About the middle of April, a plan to murder the captain, mate and a portion of the crew, was concocted by Captain Fielding and the sailmaker, who engaged the assistance of a Swede, and two others of those of the crew shipped at Valparaiso. The whole plot was planned and executed in less than 48 hours. It was on a Sunday night, in the larboard (or mate's) watch, the mutiny broke forth.

The mate was the first victim, he was in a delicate state of health, and while reclining on the poop, he was struck with an axe, and knocked overboard, without the least noise being made. The captain's watch was then called, and as the men came on deck they were knocked in the head and pitched overboard, almost without a groan. Two of the murderers then entered the cabin to dispatch the captain but his faithful dog was beside him in the berth, and they were afraid to approach him; lest he might be aroused by his barking. Another man who came on deck, and was in the misen chains, was split open with an axe, and he fell in to the sea—his blood streaming upon the deck.

The cry was then raised, in order to draw the captain out of the cabin, of "man overboard!"—the plan succeeded, and as he ascended the companion ladder he received a blow on the head with a hammer, from one of the mutineers, when he rushed upon deck, (his antagonist retreating,) but was attacked by others, and thrown overboard also. By this time the noise reached Carr, who, with Galloway, was exempt from keeping watch, he went on deck, and on inquiry what was the matter, was told what had occurred, and that he then saw before him all that remained of the crew, except Galloway, who was below. The attack was most systematic—six lives were thus taken without a struggle, even without noise, and almost without leaving a trace of murder behind.

Fielding, who appears to have been a most desperate villain, immediately after the commission of these murders became suspicious and fearful. He threw overboard all the arms and ammunition in the ship excepting a pair of loaded pistols, which he secreted under the cabin table, and a large carving knife in the possession of his son. He then proposed to Galloway to murder all the crew but two besides themselves—that they would then get the ship to land, sink her, and make their escape. Galloway would not consent to this hellish project, and told the crew of the proposal. They immediately became aroused at Fielding's treachery, and on searching for arms, suspecting his design was to reduce their numbers, that he might eventually free himself altogether of accomplices, they found the

secret pistols, and resolved to pitch him and his son into the sea.

The money on board was previously divided, and, as is generally the case on such occasions, the ring-leaders were not well satisfied with an equal share of the plunder. Fielding and his son were immediately tied hand and foot, and left in the cabin until the next morning, when they were thrown overboard, the former by Carr and others; (he having been obliged to act, although he expressed a wish, when he saw what had taken place on his coming on deck, that he had been thrown overboard with his mates,) and the latter by Galloway, also against his will. They must either do this or die themselves.

After the death of Fielding, Galloway was the only navigator on board. The pirates intended to go into the St. Lawrence, scuttle the vessel, and escape with the specie and bullion, but were led astray by a wrong course given them by a captain of an American schooner, which they spoke a few days previous to the time when the vessel struck; and this is the cause, perhaps, providentially, (for the ends of justice, of their making land where they did.

A third person, (Johnson,) we understand, has also confessed, and corroborated the statements of Carr and Galloway.

The foregoing particulars, we believe, are nearly, if not altogether correct.—The whole affair is of so awful a character, that our very blood curdles in our veins at the contemplation of it.

From the Randolph Co. (Ill.) Record.

#### DISGRACEFUL MURDER OF JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH.

One of the most disgraceful and infamous outrages ever committed in a civilized land, is the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. For the present, we forbear an expression of opinion upon the act. Our readers are already aware of the division among the Mormons—that those who separated from the Prophet, had procured a press and type, for the purpose of commencing the publication of the "Nauvoo Expositor." The paper was commenced, and Joseph Smith, in conjunction with the City Council of Nauvoo, pronounced it, by an ordinance, a "public nuisance." Whereupon, Jos. Smith, Mayor and Commanding General of the Nauvoo Legion, issued his proclamation, commanding the City Marshal to execute the order of the City Council, by destroying the printing establishment from whence issued the "Nauvoo Expositor"—and in the type of the same in the street. This order was promptly executed, and due return made by the Marshal. This resulted in an arrest of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and others connected with the affair. They were severely tried and held to bail in the sum of \$500 each, on a charge of riot, in destroying the aforesaid printing establishment. They procured the necessary bail, and were then set at liberty.—But this did not satisfy the Counterfeiter, Horse Thieves, Gamblers, and renegades, connected with the "Nauvoo Expositor." They were immediately arrested upon a charge of treason and placed in close confinement. The arrests and proceedings took place on the 26th ult. at Carthage.—The excitement of the lawless rabble about Carthage, is said to have been so great, that it required an armed force to escort the prisoners to and from the court house during the investigation. The murder of the Smiths was on the evening of the 27th, at about six o'clock. The official conduct of the Governor, in this matter, is given at length, in his proclamation, which will be found in another part of this paper. It will be seen, that the Mormons had done every thing required of them by the existing laws of the State, and submitted peaceably to the orders of the Governor, and placed themselves under the command of an officer, commissioned by him for that purpose—pledging themselves, as in duty bound, to resist any and all attempts at the violation of the public peace, and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of Hancock county. All these surrenders could not satisfy the black-hearted scoundrels congregated in the city of Nauvoo, for the sole purpose of committing depredations upon the rights of the Saints. Our limits prevent us from saying any thing more at this time but will speak upon the subject next week, and publish the ordinances referred to.

From the St. Louis Prime Current.

Wednesday, July 3d, 1844.

ST. LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Commodities	Price
Wheat, per bushel	1 00
Barley, do	50
Oats, do	40
Hay, per ton	12 00
Butter, per lb.	20
Eggs, per doz.	1 50
Flour, per barrel	10 00
Starch, do	5 00
Sugar, per barrel	15 00
Coffee, per barrel	12 00
Tea, do	10 00
Spices, do	8 00
Oil, per barrel	10 00
Wine, do	12 00
Brandy, do	15 00
Liquor, do	10 00
Gold, per ounce	150 00
Silver, do	120 00
Copper, do	10 00
Iron, do	8 00
Lead, do	6 00
Zinc, do	5 00
Antimony, do	4 00
Mercury, do	3 00
Strontian, do	2 00
Barium, do	1 00
Calcium, do	1 00
Sodium, do	1 00
Potassium, do	1 00
Lithium, do	1 00
Strontian, do	1 00
Barium, do	1 00
Calcium, do	1 00
Sodium, do	1 00
Potassium, do	1 00
Lithium, do	1 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly by George Jones, 81 Main Street.

St. Louis May 9.

Bank	Rate
Bank of Missouri	100
Bank of Illinois	95
Bank of Ohio	90
Bank of Indiana	85
Bank of Kentucky	80
Bank of Tennessee	75
Bank of Alabama	70
Bank of Georgia	65
Bank of Florida	60
Bank of Louisiana	55
Bank of Mississippi	50
Bank of Arkansas	45
Bank of Missouri	100
Bank of Illinois	95
Bank of Ohio	90
Bank of Indiana	85
Bank of Kentucky	80
Bank of Tennessee	75
Bank of Alabama	70
Bank of Georgia	65
Bank of Florida	60
Bank of Louisiana	55
Bank of Mississippi	50
Bank of Arkansas	45

#### NOTICE.

No political meeting will be held in Nauvoo, to select candidates for the ensuing election.

Nauvoo, July 24, 1844.

WE are requested to announce the name of David R. Green as an independent Republican candidate for the office of Coroner, for Hancock County at the ensuing August election. July 23-18

WE are requested to announce the name of Edward A. Bedell, as an independent Democratic Candidate to represent the people of this county at the next Legislature, to be voted for at the ensuing August election. July 30th 1844-18

Mr. Editor—Please announce my name as an independent Democratic Candidate for the house of Representatives, of the Illinois Legislature, at the next August election. JACOB B. BACKENSTOS. Carthage July 20th 1844-18

WE are authorized to announce the name of William Backenstos, as an independent candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of Hancock county at the approaching August election. July 17th

WE are authorized to announce the name of Charles C. Main, as a candidate for County commissioner for Hancock County at the ensuing August election. July 17th

WE are authorized to announce the name of George W. Robinson as a candidate for Sheriff of Hancock Co. at the ensuing election. July 3d-10th

WE are authorized to announce Joel S. Miles as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co. at the approaching election. July 2d-10th

WE are requested to announce George W. Stigall as a suitable person for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co. to be voted for at the next election. July 3d-10th

Mr. Editor—Please announce John D. Parker as a candidate for the Sheriff of Hancock County, at the next election, who will be supported by July 3d-10th. MANY VOTERS.

From the St. Louis Prime Current.

Wednesday, July 3d, 1844.

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Spices, do	8 00
Oil, per barrel	10 00
Wine, do	12 00
Brandy, do	15 00
Liquor, do	10 00
Gold, per ounce	150 00
Silver, do	120 00
Copper, do	10 00
Iron, do	8 00
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Bank of Ohio	90
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Bank of Georgia	65
Bank of Florida	60
Bank of Louisiana	55
Bank of Mississippi	50
Bank of Arkansas	45



## Agricultural.

### THE BLOOD HORSE.

To the Editors of the Prairie Farmer:—Among the various objects that should engage the attention of the agriculturist of Illinois, the rearing of domestic animals must necessarily become of primary importance. In the foremost rank of these is justly placed the horse. But not withstanding the pre-eminence generally awarded to him, I fear there is less attention paid to him by our farmers generally, to improve the qualities of our stock than in almost any other of our domestic animals. I desire in what I have to say to awaken an interest in this matter, believing that it will not only be a source of pleasure but of profit to all who pursue the proper course for improving the qualities of this kind of stock. We all know the great difference in value placed upon the different individuals of the horse kind, some being estimated at three or four times the value of others—the difference in price being caused by the great difference in appearance and qualifications for performance in different individuals. In a general way it costs no more to rear a good animal than a mean one. There is no person that would not prefer rearing a good rather than a bad one. Then why is it that there are so few good—and so many indifferent? I can only account for this by supposing that most people imagine that it is a matter of chance about rearing a good horse. They have seen a fine horse the get of an indifferent sire, and a mean and worthless one got by a stallion of fine appearance—consequently it must be a matter of accident. That this is the fact from the common stock of horses in this country I freely admit. And when we consider the monger character of our common stock, composed as it is of all the known species of horses commingled, it is not to be wondered at that the stock possesses no identity of character.

In rearing horses, as well as any other of the domestic animals, it is necessary to have a specific object in view, and endeavor to arrive at that object by pursuing a uniform and unvarying course in breeding, by this means the horse can be bred to any desirable form, having his character so strongly established as to become a distinct breed; and capable of marking his character strongly upon any other breed with which he may be crossed. It would require a long time to establish and bring to perfection a distinct breed of the horse, and but few if any would undertake it; but few if any rear horses could make an approach towards the form they desire by selecting stallions to breed from them that possess as near as possible the desirable form and character.

It may be asked what kind of horse it would be advisable for us of Illinois to rear. I will answer—a horse having capacity for performing well in all places that may be required: Under the saddle, to the pleasure carriage, the common wagon, or the plow. I will give my idea of a perfect horse: I prefer a horse of medium size—say 15½ hands high, rather short legs, large round body, short back, broad full loin, full stifles, broad hoofs, broad chest, pasterns moderately long and inclining at an angle of 45 degrees. His head should be fine and boy, eyes full and prominent, neck of medium length and light, shoulder deep and inclined well back. His muscles should be well developed and distinctly marked by indented lines, and his bone and tendon large. Thus much for his outward appearance. His disposition should be mild and tractable, yet generous and lively. As regards his internal organization, giving the power of long continued exertion, no one can accurately judge from outward appearance, although good judges of the horse can give a near guess. It depends, in addition to form, upon the degree of nervous excitability of that part of the brain and nervous system which influences the action of the muscles. The thorough bred race horse possesses this nervous energy in a greater degree than any other known breed; and as this breed of horses has been brought to a high degree of perfection, and possess their peculiar characteristics and identity of character so strongly as to impart to other breeds a considerable portion of their peculiar characters, it is to this breed of horses we must look for a cross for our common stock, to obtain fine action and capacity for enduring long continued fatigue. For this purpose we should select stallions of correct form and pure blood to cross upon our good common mares. I would scrupulously require the stallion to be thoroughly bred. A half bred-horse is not capable of imparting to his offspring the requisite nervous energy. This is well known to breeders of the blood horse; and it is affirmed that there never was a good race horse gotten by a stallion of impure pedigree. Two crosses of pure blood I think would be sufficient for our stock intended for general purposes. Horses that are three quarters bred generally possess more size, and their forms please the generality of persons better than the full bred. This is owing to their being more inclined to take on flesh, and their muscles being more full. They will have sufficient stamina for all useful purposes; but still the nearer you approach full blood, the more endurance you will obtain.

York, Clark County, March 1844.

Envy may justly be defined to be that hatred that one person bears another from some supposed or real advantage over them. Ignorance begets this vice, and knowledge destroys it; because knowledge teaches us the doctrine of necessity, that things must be as they are, and therefore, we discover the folly of being envious, because to be envious of the inevitable destiny of another is to repine at our fate, which could not have been otherwise; consequently, there could have been no remedy, and this envious feeling can only be the result of the greatest ignorance. Therefore knowledge suppresseth envy. Indeed, a man might as well be envious of the swiftness of a horse, the strength of an elephant, or the wings of the bird, as to be envious of the destinies of another man, which have come down through all eternity in the stream of successive causes, all things being of necessity and beyond our control.

### THE GIRL WITH THE TIN PAUL.

Some sixteen years ago, I was a 'prentice boy in the 'City of Mud,' now the goodly city of Rochester. The business of which I was obtaining a knowledge was conducted upon Exchange street, though I boarded in one of the streets in the western part of the city.

In going to my tea, I was in the habit of meeting almost every evening, for many weeks in succession, a small well dressed girl, with a little tin paul in her hand. At length my curiosity became excited, and I resolved to ascertain, if possible, the daily errand of the girl. Having met her the following evening, I accordingly turned upon my heel, and followed her at a distance that would not excite a suspicion in any one. At length saw her enter a small shoemaker's shop on South St. Paul Street, I subsequently learned that the shop was owned by an industrious young man and an excellent mechanic, and that he was the girl's husband! He had been married a few months, and possessing no other capital than a good trade, a good name and a robust constitution, had resolved to economize in his rent by hiring a house in the suburbs of the city. His breakfast was always ready by daybreak, and taking his dinner with him, he saved the hour each day which most persons spend in going to and returning from that realm. Many economists would have been satisfied with the saving of as much time as this between the rising and going down of the sun; but not so with the shoe maker. He also wished to save the hour usually devoted to tea, and therefore had that meal daily taken to him by his pretty little wife. This arrangement enabled him to spend the whole of the day, and so much of the evening as he chose in the shop.

The industrious habits of the shoemaker were discovered and met with their due reward. Customers flocked in upon him, and he was obliged not only to rent a larger shop, but to employ an additional number of workmen. But the increase of business did not mean him from the plan he had early adopted for the saving of time—his third meal still having been taken to him by his wife in the little tin paul.

About this time I left the city and did not return for some twelve years. I had not, however, forgotten the shoemaker, having from my first knowledge of him, discovered the germ of success in his manner of life. I visited the spot where his old shop had stood, but it had given place to a new brick block. In vain I looked about for his sign—it was nowhere to be seen. I was at length informed by a friend, that about two years previous he had removed to Ohio.

'Do you know any thing of his circumstances?' I inquired.

'I do. In the first place he took to Ohio about five thousand dollars in cash, from three thousand of which, invested in real estate near Cincinnati, he has already realized three times that amount. The other two thousand he put into a pork establishment, and that sum has yielded him a large profit. But even had he not resorted to speculation, added to his life, so thorough were his business habits, and they were seconded by an industrious little wife.'

I have recently returned from a visit to Ohio, and again seen the shoemaker and his wife. He is now in the prime of life, and possesses an ample fortune and an unusual reputation for probity. Never having any personal acquaintance with him, I inquired him out, and introduced myself to him as a Rochesterian. This was 'ate in the afternoon, and I very cheerfully accepted an invitation to take tea with him. Improving a moment of silence at the table I remarked:

'I fear, Mr. H., that you are not so great an economist of time as you used to be.'

'Why not?' he enquired.

'When I first became acquainted with Mrs. H. you could not afford time to go to tea, and she used to carry it to you.'

'In a little tin paul,' said she, bursting into a laugh.

'Exactly.'

'Indeed, Mr.—, have you known us so long?'

I then made myself known as the former apprentice of Mr. R., and was immediately recognized by Mrs. H. as one of her earliest street acquaintances in Rochester.

'But that paul—what do you think has become of it?' asked Mr. H.

'That, I suppose, has been long since numbered with the things that were, I answered.'

'By no means,' said he with a smile, at the same time tipping a wink to his wife.

She arose from the table and left the room, and soon returned with the identical paul, as they both assured me. I need hardly say, that it bore palpable evidences of the ravages of time.

'But what is your object, Mr. H., in preserving that paul?'

'His associations. We look upon it as one of the earliest instruments which contributed to our success in life, and as such we shall ever cherish it.'

I soon afterwards took my leave of Mr. and Mrs. H. and their interesting and happy family; and not a day since then has my mind been without its remembrance of the girl and her tin paul.—Rochester Democrat.

### STATES EVIDENCE.

A good story is told of George White, a notorious thief, in Worcester Co., Massachusetts. He was once arraigned for horse stealing, when it was supposed he was connected with an extensive gang, which was laying contributions upon all the shables round about. Many inducements were held out to White to reveal the names of his associates, but he maintained a dogged silence. An assurance from the court was at last obtained that he should be discharged, upon which he made oath to reveal all he knew of his accomplices. The jury were accordingly suffered to bring in a verdict of "not guilty," when he was called upon for the promised revelations. "I shall be faithful to my word," said he; "understand then that the devil is the only accomplice I ever had—we have been a great while in partnership—you have acquitted me, and you may hang him if you can catch him."

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit Court, the undersigned will expose to public Sale at the Court House, at Carthage on the 22d day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. The following real Estate, late the property of E. B. Baldwin deceased, to wit:

The w. half of the w. half of section 18, 5n. 6w. 100 acres off the east side s. w. 23, 7 n. 5w. —Ths. s. e. 12, 6 n. 7 w. except a piece off the s. e. corner of the same running 454 rods north, and 54 rods west from the said s. e. corner.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Also, Lot 2, in block 33, in the town of Carthage.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises.

HERE M. BALDWIN, Administrator.

July 10th, 1844—11d

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward for the whole, or in proportion of any part of the following sums of money, viz:

One \$50 Note on the Bank of Louisville, Ky dated Louisville, Jan. 10th 1835 No 1113, letter A.

One twenty dollar note on the northern bank of Ky Lexington, May 1st 1831 no 420

One twenty dollar note on the State bank of Missouri at St. Louis, dated July 1st 1838 no 958.

One ten do do do do no 1905

One ten do do do do do

One ten do do do do do payable at Jacksonville

One ten do do do do do dated at Palmyra, Ohio.

One five do do do do do bank of Circleville, Ohio.

Two fives do State bank of Indiana, dated at Indianapolis.

One five do north western bank of Virginia, dated at Wheeling.

One two do State bank of Illinois. Will be paid when the same is returned to this office.

The aforesaid sum of money was taken from Mr. Rinehart, last June, while on his way from Vapell, Iowa, to Nauvoo on board the Maid of Iowa.

Any information that may lead to the discovery of any money is solicited by SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

July 4th 1844.—11-3w.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woolsen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of wool, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFITT, march 20, 1844. no47—if.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

### MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children swallow them with avidity and cry for more.

They consist of COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFUR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Languor and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really relieving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

Hancock Circuit Court. Ethan Kimball vs Chester Phillips Chancery

BY virtue of a decree of said Court rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1843, I will, on the 5th day of August: A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash in hand the following real estate, to wit: the west one fourth of the Lot, number four in Block number nineteen, in Kimball's second addition to the City of Nauvoo.

O. C. SKINNER, Master in Chancery.

July 10th 1844. 4w.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election: should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING, June 12, 1844-7w

READY FOR DELIVERY. LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PAINLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.

A good Horse and Wagon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

March 13, 1844. no46—if.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. H. E. L. L. S. STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER. Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW. Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.

June 10th 1844.

### REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Quakos, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo. Feb. 27, 1844. no44—if.

ALMON BABBITT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1844—if.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above. Jan. 17, 1844. no38—if.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO, QUAKA AND BUCK-ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master, will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. punctually. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo. March 6, 1844. no45—if.

CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately.

June 12th 1844.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner. march 27, 1844. no49—if.

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

### WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

McLEAN has commenced the business, at McNeel's Drug Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. Dec. 13, 1843. no39—if.

### MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully informs the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion; and every attention made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage. H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion. Second Door River Side. April 18th 1844. no41—if.

### EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.

J. GHOCUTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacturing, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street. Feb. 7, 1844. no41—if.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Henderson county Illinois, made at the November term 1843. I will sell at public Auction at the door of the Court house in Quakos, on the 22nd day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. the real Estate of John A. Lynn, deceased to wit:

The east half and the n w quarter of the n w quarter of section 15 in township No 10 north of range 5 west.

Also Lot No 14 in block No 57 in the town of Quakos.

MARIA FINDLEY, Administrator. Quakos, July 1st 1844—11-6w

### NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sole Leather for sale for cash. W. W. RUST. June 4th, 1844.

### TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth. W. W. RUST. June 4th, 1844. 3m

### NAUVOO SEMINARY.

M. R. J. M. and MISS ADLIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTIES' HALL; they have taken Mr. ELI B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.